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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

MISS FANCIFUL.

A beautiful face and a sunny smile,
Eyes that seem to melt in tears
Whenever their sensitive owner hears
A sound of grief or a tale of guile.

A voice that thrills with childish glee
When you essay the lady to please—
And that can be done with such marvelous ease
'Tis a pleasure to try. It was so with me.

But the face is all. And the smile fades out;
The melting eyes can be cruel cold,
And they glisten sometimes with a scorn-untold;
And the brows can scowl, and the lips can pout.

The voice can be harsh as well as kind,
And say bitter things with a jaunty spleen,
As a knife cuts deepest when it's keen.
But of this I know nothing, for Love is blind.

And Love is deaf, and Love is a fool;
Else why did I walk straight into the snare—
Entrapped before I was half aware—
To be Miss Fanciful's plaything and tool?

She swore to be true, and she meant it then:
She loved me well in her childish way:
'Twas a fancy born on a summer day,
And when Summer went it died again.

She loved me once, but she loves me no more;
Her heart is pledged to another man.
I've borne the stab as well as I can;
The wound is healed, but the scar is sore.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Its Private History—The Circumstances Under which it was Issued—Mr. Lincoln's own Account.

In the *Independent* of this week, Mr. F. B. Carpenter continues his "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln." It was early in February, 1864, when the artist first visited Washington, with the view of commencing his great picture, *'Emancipation Before the Cabinet.'*

"My first interview with the President," says Mr. Carpenter, "took place the next day, at the customary Saturday afternoon public reception. Never shall I forget the thrill which went through my whole being as I first caught sight of that tall, gaunt form through a distant door, bowed down, it seemed to me, even then, with the weight of the nation he carried upon his heart, as a mother carries her suffering child, and thought of the place he held in the affections of the people, and the prayers ascending constantly, day after day, in his behalf. The crowd was passing through the rooms, and presently it was my turn and name to be announced. Greeting me very pleasantly, he soon afterwards made an appointment to see me in his official chamber, directly after the close of the 'reception.' The hour named found me at the well-remembered door of the apartment—that door watched daily, with so many conflicting emotions of hope and fear by the miscellaneous throng gathered there. The President was alone, and already deep in official business, which was always pressing. He received me with the frank kindness and simplicity so characteristic of his nature; and, after reading Mr. Lovejoy's note, said: 'Well, Mr. Carpenter, we will turn you in loose here, and try to give you a good chance to work out your idea.' Then giving me a place close beside his own arm-chair, he entered upon the account which I shall now attempt to write out, as nearly as possible in his own words, of the circumstances attending the adoption of the emancipation policy."

We now quote Mr. Carpenter's account:

"I now take up the history of the Proclamation itself, as Mr. Lincoln gave it to me, on the occasion of our first interview, as written down by myself soon afterward:

"'It had got to be,' said he, 'midsummer, 1862. Things had gone out from bad to worse, until I felt we had reached the end of our rope on the plan of operations we had been pursuing; that we had about played our last card, and must change our tactics, or lose the game! I now determined upon the adoption of the emancipation policy: and, without consultation with, or knowledge of, the Cabinet, I prepared the original draft of the proclamation, and, after much anxious thought, called a meeting upon the subject. This was the last of July, or the first part of the month of August, 1862." (The exact date he did not remember.) "This Cabinet meeting took place, I think upon a Saturday. All were present, excepting Mr. Blair, the Postmaster General who was absent at the opening of the discussion, but came in subsequently. I said to the Cabinet that I had resolved upon this step, and had not called them together to ask their advise, but to lay the subject matter of a proclamation before them; suggestions as to which would be in order after they had heard it read. Mr. Lovejoy," said he, "was in error when he informed you that it excited no comment, excepting on the part of Secretary Seward. Various suggestions were offered. Secretary Chase wished the language stronger in reference to the arming of the blacks. Mr. Blair, after he came in, deprecated the policy, on the ground that it would cost the Administration the fall elections. Nothing, however, was offered that I had not already fully anticipated and settled in my own mind, until Secretary Seward spoke. Said he: 'Mr. President, I approve of the proclamation, but I question the expediency of its issue at this juncture. The depression of the public mind, consequent upon our repeated reverses, is so great that I fear the effect of so important a step. It may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted Government—a cry for help; the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the Government." 'His idea,' said the President, 'was that it would be considered our last *shriek*, on the retreat.' (This was the *precise* expression.) "Now," continued Mr. Seward, 'while I approve the measure, I suggest, sir, that you postpone its issue, until you can give it to the country supported by military success, instead of issuing it, as would be the case now, upon the greatest disasters of the war!' Said Mr. Lincoln: "The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case that, in all my thought upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was that I put the draft of the Proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory. From time to time I added or changed a line, touching it up here and there, waiting the progress of events. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster, at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally, came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the 'Soldier's Home,' (three miles out of Washington.) Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Saturday; called the Cabinet together to hear it, and it was published the following Monday.

"It was a somewhat remarkable fact," he continued, 'that there was just one hundred days between the dates of the two proclamations, issued upon the 22d of September and the 1st day of January. I had not made the calculation at the time."

At the final meeting on Saturday another interesting incident occurred in connection with Secretary Seward. The President had written the important part of the proclamation in these words:

"That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever FREE; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will *recognize* the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." "When I finished reading this paragraph," resumed Mr. Lincoln, 'Mr. Seward stopped and said: 'I think, Mr. President, that you should insert after the word *'recognize,'* in that sentence, the words *'and maintain.'* I replied that I had already fully considered the import of that expression in this connection, but I had not introduced it, because it was not my way to promise what I was not entirely sure that I could perform, and I was not prepared to say that I thought we were exactly able to 'maintain' this.

"But," said he, 'Mr. Seward insisted that we ought to take this ground, and the words finally went in!' * * *

In February last, a few days after the passage of the "Constitutional Amendment," I was in Washington, and was received by Mr. Lincoln with the kindness and familiarity which had characterized our previous intercourse. I said, one day, that I was very proud to have been the artist to have first conceived of the design of painting a picture commemorative of the Act of Emancipation—that subsequent occurrences had only confirmed my own first judgment of that act as the most sublime moral event in our history. 'Yes,' said he, 'and never do I remember to have noticed in him more earnestness of expression of manner, *'as affairs have turned, it is the central Act of my Administration, and the great event of the Nineteenth Century.'*

I remember to have asked him, on one occasion, if there was not some opposition manifested on the part of several members of the Cabinet to the emancipation policy. He said, in reply: "Nothing more than I have stated to you. Mr. Blair thought we should lose the fall elections, and opposed it on that ground only." Said I, "I have understood that Secretary Smith was not in favor of your action. Mr. Blair told me that, when the meeting closed, he and the Secretary of the Interior went away together, and that the latter told him, if the President carried out that policy, he might count on losing Indiana sure!" 'He never said anything of the kind to me,' returned the President. 'And how,' said I, 'does Mr. Blair feel about it now?' 'Oh,' was the prompt reply, 'He proved right in regard to the fall elections, but he was satisfied that we have since gained more than we lost!' 'I have been told,' said I, 'that Judge Bates doubted the Constitutionality of the Proclamation.' 'He never expressed such an opinion in my hearing,' replied Mr. Lincoln. 'No member of the Cabinet ever dissented from the policy in any conversation with me.'

There was one marked element of Mr. Lincoln's character admirably expressed by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in his oration at Chicago upon his death: "When his judgment, which acted slowly, but which was almost as immovable as the eternal hills when settled, was grasping some object of importance, the arguments against his own desires seemed uppermost in his mind, and, in conversing upon it, he would present those arguments to see if they could be rebutted."

In illustration of this, I need only here recall the fact that the interview between himself and the Chicago delegation of clergymen, appointed to urge upon him the issue of a Proclamation of Emancipation, took place September 13, 1862, just about a month after the President had declared his established purpose to take this step at the Cabinet meeting which I have described. He said to the committee: "I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet!" After drawing out their views upon the subject, he concluded the interview with these memorable words:

"Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties which have thus far prevented my action in some way as you desire I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my mind by day and night more than any other. *Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do!* I trust that, in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect injured your feelings."

In further illustration of this peculiarity of his mind, I will say here, to silence forever the cavils of those who have asserted that he was forced by the pressure of public opinion to nominate Mr. Chase as Judge Taney's successor, that, notwithstanding his apparent hesitation upon this subject, and all that was reported at the time in the newspapers as to the chances of the various candidates, it is a fact well known to several of his most intimate friends "there had never been a time during his Presidency, that in the event of the death of Chief Justice Taney, he had not fully intended and expected to nominate Salmon P. Chase for Chief Justice!" These were his very words in this connection!

Mr. Chase told me that at the cabinet meeting, immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them, by saying that "the time for the annunciation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment," he thought, "would sustain it, many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—*and he had promised his God he would do it!*"

The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied, "I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves!"

A FIRM faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

☞"I want to buy a sewing machine.' "Do you wish a machine with a feller?' blandly inquired the clerk.

"Sakes, no, dont want any of your fellers about me."

☞Queer love—a neuralgic *affection.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

☞Secretary Stanton is in favor of educating the freedmen. So are we.

☞The rebel Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, is reported to have arrived at Bermuda.

☞It is found at Washington to be quite as hard to disorganize as to organize a large army.

☞Mail facilities are being provided for the interior of Virginia, both by military and Departmental authorities.

☞General Wilson has set the negroes, who followed him by thousands, during his late raid, to repairing the railroads in Georgia.

☞It is announced that telegraphic communication between Europe and America will, without doubt, be effected by next month.

☞John Slidell has gone to the south of France, where his son in law has bought him a Chateau.

☞Robert Toombs is said to have escaped with John C. Breckenridge to Cuba. His reported suicide was only political.

☞A girl, fourteen years old, and her brother, aged twelve, were found murdered in the woods near Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday. The girl had been previously outraged. The children had been missing a week.

☞Gens. Beauregard, Dick Taylor, Braxton Bragg, and Captain Semmes, at last accounts, were all living quietly at New Orleans. Beauregard is residing at the Villere plantation, some fifteen miles below the city.

☞From Fortress Monroe we learn that John Mitchel has been imprisoned there, and also that the Virginia Central and Orange and Alexandria Railroads are fast being repaired. Richmond is infested with thieves.

☞The commanding General of the Department of Washington denies that a party of rebels have destroyed the monuments on the Bull Run battle field.

☞President Johnson has decided to abolish all trade restrictions west of the Mississippi, as well as everywhere else. The cotton trade will soon be declared open to the world.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that it has been definitely determined that Jeff. Davis shall be tried in the civil courts, before Chief Justice Chase.

☞A carefully prepared statement of the mortality among the Union soldiers at the Andersonville rebel prison during the year ending with February last, furnished by private Joseph T. Swiers, of Company E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, who was a prisoner at that place, shows the number who died there during those twelve months was twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety men.

☞General Sheridan is busy preparing to go to Texas. Gen. Meredith is moving with a cavalry force over Banks' attempted route, via Red river and Shreveport. Generals Granger and Weitzel have gone into the Lone Star State by way of the coast, entering at Galveston and Brazos. General Granger has the chief command.—More than 10,000 bales of cotton are coming from the region about Shreveport. The negroes are said to be migrating to New Orleans. The corn crop of Louisiana and Texas will be large.

☞On Monday last, in the conspiracy trial, one of the associate counsel for Mrs. Surratt read the argument of Mr. Rev. Johnson. It is a very long argument against the trial by military commission, he holding that the accused should have been tried by a civil tribunal. Mr. Stone, Harold's counsel, followed. He contended that his client could only suffer the penalty of aiding Booth to escape, as the evidence failed to prove that he aided or abetted in the murder of the president. Mr. Cox, the counsel for Arnold and O'Laughlin, then demanded the acquittal of both his clients, as the evidence failed to prove that they were engaged in the conspiracy.

☞In view of a correspondence between Sir Frederick W. H. Bruce and the Secretary of State, in regard to the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents, Secretary Seward has suggested to Secretary Welles that our naval officers be informed—first, that Great Britain has withdrawn her concessions of a belligerent character from the rebels; second, that the same nation, not having absolutely withdrawn the twenty-four hours' rule, therefore the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our war vessels to those of the British navy; third, that the right of British vessels, except those operating in the slave trade, is terminated; and fourth, that all insurgent or piratical vessels may be lawfully captured.

Fat and Lean Folks.

The American *Phrenological Journal* advises the following dietaries for the above classes of persons. Judgment must be applied in applying them, as they presuppose unimpaired digestive powers. Individuals taking them as a general guide must omit such articles in the "eat and drink" prescription as they find their stomachs incapable of digesting, or as in any way disagree with them.

What Fat Folks may Eat and Drink.—Lean beef, veal and lamb; poultry, game, and fish, except salmon; eggs, dry toast; greens, cabbage, turnips, spinach, lettuce, and the salad plants generally; tea and coffee without sugar or cream.

What Fat Folks Should Avoid.—Fat or potted meats; bread as far as practicable (except the dry toast); biscuits, rice, arrow root, sago, tapioca, macaroni, and vermicelli; puddings and pastry of all kinds; custard, cheese, butter, milk, cream, and sugar; potatoes, carrots, parsneps, and beets; all sweet fruits; cocoa, chocolate, beer, and liquors of all kinds.

What Lean Folks may eat and drink.—Fresh beef and mutton; poultry and game; fresh fish of all kinds; soups, broth and beef tea; eggs, butter, milk, cheese, cream; sweet fruits, jellies, sugar and honey; bread, biscuits, (not hot however,) custard, rice, tapioca, and other farinaceous substances in puddings and otherwise; potatoes, beans, peas, beets, parsneps, carrots, cauliflowers, asparagus, and sea kale; cocoa, chocolate, tea, coffee, and milk.

What Lean Folks should Avoid.—Salted meats of all kinds; salted fish; acid drinks; very sour fruits.

How to Enlarge the Lungs.

The following prescription for enlarging the lungs is being extensively experimented upon, and is found to work like a charm. Try it:

"Step out into the purest air you can find, stand perfectly erect, with the head and shoulders back, and then, fixing the lips as though you were going to whistle, draw the air, not thro' the nostrils, but through the lips, into the lungs. When the chest is about full, raise the arms, keeping them extended, with the palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head just as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and after gently forcing the arms backward, and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath, till the lungs are entirely empty. This process should be repeated three or four times during the day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it the glorious sense of vigor which follows the exercise. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman the measure of whose chest has been increased some three inches during as many months."

A word of caution will not be out of place. Persons with weak lungs and sensitive bronchial tubes should avoid very cold air in performing this exercise, or should inhale it through the nostrils, which is the proper way in ordinary breathing. Such persons should also commence cautiously and carefully, so as not to strain or injure the parts affected, increasing the exercise gradually, as the strength increases.

GENERAL GRANT IN A PLIGHT.—On Monday, at nine o'clock, the General performed the greatest military movement of his life. He performed a successful flank movement on the people of Chicago, and visited Union Hall in quiet and peace, remaining there till ten o'clock. There were present a large number of the most beautiful "aids," and the General was instantly surrounded by the volunteer staff.—Here a most laughable incident occurred: Mrs. Livermore said to him,

"General Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you, but they don't dare to do it."

"Well," said the gallant General, "if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here."

Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him. He attempted to retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead, pelted him on the nose, smacked him on the cheek, chin, or neck.—There must be dozens of kisses lying around loose, hidden in the general's whiskers. During this terrible ordeal the hero of a hundred battle-fields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their "noble rage," and he escaped.—*Chicago Voice of the Fair.*

Something for Everybody.

When you walk in the street with a lady, keep your hands out of your pockets, and your cigar out of your mouth. We would sooner be caught stealing than in the act of smoking while walking with a lady. Don't change sides with her on crossing the street; it is quite as proper that you should fall through cellar doors and other traps set by careless people, as that she should. Always take the right hand when you meet another person, and don't stop. At the table take the dish the host offers you, and don't pass it to the nearest neighbor, even if a lady; it is ungenerous to reprove your host or hostess to his or her face. There is a point where self-abnegation becomes rudeness, and this is precisely that point. The person who gives the entertainment has a perfect right to say which shall be served first. Don't offer your chair to a new comer, unless it is the only one of the kind and the best in the room. Rise when another guest leaves the house where you are entertained, but do not follow to the door. You may thus spoil a more cordial leave-taking. Don't sit crosslegged in presence of ladies, or in company of ceremony. Keep your fingers out of your button holes, and your hands from your lap. Make yourself as comfortable as you can without incommoding any one. Your host, if a gentleman, always likes to see his guests comfortable and contented. Be neither a pump nor a pumper, but alternately resume both conditions. Ask and answer questions with diplomatic propriety. Speak well of people, or speak not at all. Nothing indicates greater defect of colloquial ability than vituperation, or angry declamation. Maintain repose if the earth quakes. Don't squeeze a lady's hand, for besides being a vulgar demonstration of affection, ladies often wear rings. The slightest possible pressure is in good taste. But there is a difference between the respectful and the real kindly, scarcely perceptible, pressure of the whole hand and a persistent grip that leaves the fingers white for an hour, and a lady disgusted with you for a week. Always wear a clean shirt and collar, and do not fail to use a tooth brush. All of which is respectfully submitted to those who would be recognized as persons of good breeding.

Something About Reading.

While many do not read at all in these times, there are those who read too much, particularly the young. A moderate amount of reading and plenty of observation is what will develop the youthful mind. In an amusing article upon the "Physicians and Surgeons of a bygone generation," a foreign journal describes Abernethy conversing thus with a certain patient: "I opine," said he, "that more than half your illness arises from too much reading." On my answering that reading was chiefly history; which amused while it instructed, he replied, that is no answer to my objection. At your time of life a young fellow should endeavor to strengthen his constitution, and lay in a stock of health. Besides, too much reading never made an able man. It is not so much the extent and amount of what we read that serves us, as what we assimilate and make our own. "It is that, to use an illustration borrowed from my profession, that constitutes the chyle of the mind. I have always found that really indolent men, men of what I would call flabby intellects, are great readers It is far easier to read than to think, to reflect or observe; and these fellows, not having learned to think, cram themselves with the words or ideas of others. This they call study, but it is not so. In my profession I have observed that the greatest men were not the mere readers, but the men who observed, who reflected, who fairly thought out an idea. To learn to reflect and observe is a grand desideratum for a young man. John Hunter owed to his power of observation that fine discrimination, that keen judgment, that intuitiveness which he possessed in a greater degree than any other surgeon of his time.

HOW TO MAKE CLOVER HAY.—Mr. Ames, a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, says he would cut it when in full bloom; cut it down in the afternoon if sure of fair weather; let it lie over night, and put it in the barn next day, putting on from four to six quarts of air slaked lime to the load. If the mow is wide, put on all at once after laying the load on the mow; if narrow put on the lime at two times while unloading. The hay will be perfectly preserved, coming out fresh and fragrant, and if not laid in too fast, with its green color preserved. Use no salt.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865. NO. 1.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—The richest three of the NEW YORK millionaires are thus described:

William B. Astor, worth about fifty millions, owns about two thousand stores and dwellings, and has the reputation of being a good and lenient landlord. He is a well preserved old gentleman, on the cloudy side of sixty; industrious, reticent and punctual. He seldom shows his face at a public gathering, rarely makes himself conspicuous in the newspapers, and seems to be devoted almost entirely to the task of taking care of his immense fortune. He is tall, straight, spare, gray and grave. A. T. Stewart is reported to be worth thirty millions. Though an active business man, he finds time to look after the interests of the city, and he has made himself prominent in his patriotic endeavors to put down the rebellion. He is a tall, thin man, of nervous, sanguine temperament. He is about sixty years of age, quiet and dignified in his deportment, and charitably disposed when appeals reach him. In this city and elsewhere, many of the currents of charity are damned at the desks of private secretaries. Commodore Vanderbilt is a tall, white-haired, red-cheeked, handsome old man of seventy, and fast. He drives a fast horse, sails a fast boat and sometimes associates with fast men. He is worth at least twenty (some say forty) millions. He is very liberal to the government, and generous to the poor.

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF A DANCE.—Haven't had any fun with the land lubbers till Thursday night at a dance.—When I arrived in the cabin found 'em underweigh on a Spanish dance. Took my station in the line with Susan Tucker—fell back and filled, then shot a head two fathoms—hauled up on the starboard tack to let another craft pass, and then came stern on another sail—spoke her and bore round against the sun, and fell in with another sail in full chase. Passed twenty sail on same course, and went half across to the other shore, dropt a stern—fell back—couldn't fill, so let go anchor and hauled up for repairs.

Next time I was drawed into the current by a cowtillion, but didn't make much headway—shot ahead with Betsey Stark and sailed over to the other coast. Took a turn opposite, ranged a brest toward other crafts and back astern again—moved round to starboard—passed near partner's lights and made sail for berth. Third time run me into port to the tune of the Tempest—The Yankee tar's favorite. Proceeding along the coast according to the regular order of sailing—bore ahead again—rounded to—then passing adversely yard arm by yard arm locked astern with the whole squadron in circular order of sailing—Sally Jones all the time manœuvring and making signals when under full sail. Finally anchored after a heavy spuall.

TREE PLANTING.—It is an error to manure, in the hole, newly planted trees, whether fruit or forest. Make the earth deep, fine and rich from previous manuring and cultivating, but do not use any manure, unless it is the very finest loamy compost, at the time of planting. To protect and enrich the roots, you may cover the surface with straw, leaves, brush, or very coarse manure, to decay gradually.—If set in the spring, you may apply manure liberally in autumn. If set in autumn, you may mulch pretty liberally with coarse manure before the ground is frozen. When trees get a good start, and are making roots and limbs rapidly, we do not know that you could hurt them with manure, lime or ashes, in any reasonable quantity. We do know, as a general thing, all sorts of trees, vines and shrubs are wofully neglected and suffer the want of manure.

☞A country pedagogue had two pupils, to one of whom he was very partial and to the other very severe. One morning it happened that these boys were very late and were called to account for it.

"You must have heard the bell, boy why did you not come?"

"Please, sir," said the favorite, "I was dreamin' that I was goin' to Californy, and I thought the school bell was the steamboat bell I was goin in.

"Very well, sir," said the master, glad of a pretext to excuse his favorite; "and now, sir, (turning to the other) what have you to say?"

"Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I was awaitin to see Tom off!"

Both boys were excused.

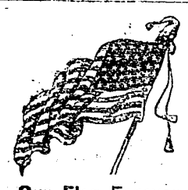
☞A bachelor editor, sensitive in relation to his rights, objects to taking a wife through fear that if he would have a baby, his contemporaries, who habitually copy without credit, would refuse to give him credit for the baby.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 28, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

POSTPONEMENT.—In compliance with the earnest appeals of many prominent Union men, citizens of different counties in the State, urging that the meeting of the Union State Convention called for the 19th of July, onsuing, be *deferred until further notice*, the announcement is made that that body will not assemble on the day (19th of July) set apart for its meeting in the city of Harrisburg. Due notice will be given of the meeting of the Convention hereafter.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE has reached its *twentieth* volume. We have always regarded it as one of the very ablest journals in the State, distinguished as well for its editorial industry as for its typographical beauty. May it continue to prosper for many years to come is our greeting to its editor on the anniversary of its birthday.—*Daily Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Thank you, for the high toned compliment. We could say the same of you, but it is unnecessary in view of the fact that while in the midst of your late misfortune of a destroyed office *your* industry prompted you to secure continued and uninterrupted appreciation of your beauty and ability. May the fiery ordeal through which you have passed have thoroughly purged you of any to us unnoticeable defects. We would remind you, however, good friend, the *Globe* has reached its *twenty-first* volume.

DISAPPOINTED.—According to some folks, we were to have an awful time in this country immediately or shortly after the war closed. Industry was to be completely paralyzed; monetary affairs, public and private, were to be all deranged; hundreds of thousands of people were to be destitute of employment: and bankruptcy, starvation and ruin were to be universal.

It is nearly three months since Richmond fell and Lee surrendered; and yet we see no sign of this awful state of affairs yet. On the contrary, all our industries are gradually and happily adapting themselves to the new and better times in which we live; business is on an excellent basis, and is greatly enlarging itself by the return of public confidence and the opening of the South; our financial affairs are sound and strong; our disbanded soldiers are everywhere returning to their farms, workshops, and former occupations; and the general prosperity of the people is marvelous.

Thus are the soothsayers always disappointed. Having predicted defeat during the war, ruin by the war, and universal disaster after the war—and having been disappointed in each case—they had better now give up croaking, and confess the danger of indulging in such a vice in this great country.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—The sentiments expressed by President JOHNSON, in his response to the address of the Congregational churches in Boston, are worthy of being reproduced in an enduring form. Said he: "In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me, I feel the need of the cooperation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe. These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly, and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us all labor to that end, and that mission upon which this people have been sent among the nations of the earth will be accomplished."

THE RULE FOR SUFFRAGE.—The N. Y. *Tribune* "entreats the early, earnest, and candid attention of conservative, peace loving Southerners" in behalf of fair dealings as to negro suffrage. "We want," says the *Tribune*, "all proscriptions and disfranchisements, North or South, speedily and utterly obliterated. But Justice is the only basis of true and lasting peace. No settlement is worth having that is not grounded in absolute Right. We ardently desire and hope that this Suffrage question may be settled in and by the States respectively. But if those States insist that men lately in arms against the Union shall have power to disfranchise forever thousands who fought as gallantly to preserve the Union, we cannot in honor consent. Only give the Freedmen a fair chance, and we ask no more. Encourage them to study and work and save by providing that the intelligent, industrious and frugal shall vote, and we leave the persistently ignorant to their fate."

To this rule of suffrage, we apprehend fair men will not be disposed to raise serious opposition.

PARTIES.—The Chester county *Republican & Democrat* has the following upon the great Union Party of to-day. The sentiments co-incide with our own, and no doubt with those of every loyal man:

"The Union Party, composed of old Republicans and Democrats, cemented together by a common inheritance of devotion to the national Union, requires no new element of strength to maintain its power, nor no extraneous intelligence to enable it to govern the country with wisdom. During the last four years—a period calculated to try the stoutest heart and the soundest judgment—the Union party has proved itself equal to the severest emergency, and having conquered rebellion, has commenced, with a favorable show of success, the reconstruction of the parts of the Union into one peaceful, harmonious whole. Why endeavor to sunder the bonds which hold this great party together? Why try to change its character to one of lesser dimensions? Is it not now a truly national party, possessed of national instincts, and ardently devoted to the highest national interests? It is not readily discoverable out of what elements a new party can be formed, nor why the party now in the ascendent should not continue in power! For ourselves we glory in the great Union party of the country, and shall cling to it through good report and evil report, while, in our judgment, it maintains the integrity of the Union, the principles of the national Constitution, and devotes its energies to the welfare, safety and happiness of the people. It has already given to the country a name higher than historic renown, to republican institutions a character for stability beyond the prophetic visions of the past, and has shown to its enemies a record which they read with dismay. Let it stand where it is, and as it is, the preserver of republican freedom, the defender of human rights, and the pioneer of national virtue, liberty and independence."

How Grant got into the War.

The well known correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who writes under the signature of Burleigh, thus relates the story of Grant's entrance into the United States Army at the outset of the rebellion:

"Four years ago this very month, Mrs. Grant lived in her quiet home in Galena. Her husband was Mr. Grant the leather dealer, a plain, modest reliable man, without much apparent force, who attracted very little attention any way. The war had commenced. The flag had been shot away from Sumpter, and shot out of a rebel cannon at Memphis. One morning Mr. Grant called on Congressman Washburne, who resides in Galena. He told Mr. W. that he did not feel right—that he could not sleep nights that he felt that he was not doing his duty. Washburne asked him what was the matter. Mr. Grant replied, "I am doing nothing for my country. I have been educated at the nation's expense; but here I am at home doing nothing. I don't know what to do. I am no politician. I don't seem to be wanted any where, yet I feel as if I was fit for something, if I could only find my place." Mr. Washburne invited his neighbor to accompany him to Springfield, where an important consultation was to be held at the request of Gov. Yates. On the morning of the fourth day, Mr. Grant called on Mr. Washburne's rooms, and said to him: "Nobody knows me here—there is nothing for me to do—I am going home." "Hold on a day or two longer," said Washburne. The next day an important discussion was held in the council chamber. At Mr. Washburne's request, Mr. Grant was called in. He held an interview with the State authorities for thirty minutes, and then went out. As the door closed, Gov. Yates cried out, "Good God, Washburne, who is this man? I have learned more about troops in these thirty minutes than I ever knew in all my life. All I can do for him now is to put him on my staff. You go home and raise a regiment, and I'll commission him as Colonel." The thing was done. The rest of the story the world knows by heart."

Circular from Postmaster General Dennison---Employment for Disabled Soldiers and Seamen.

Post Office Department,
Washington, June 19, '65.

To Postmasters:

Congress having by joint resolution, approved March 3, 1865, declared "That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office," and it being my desire to carry into effect as far as practicable, the laudable purpose of this resolution, it is earnestly requested of all postmasters who have occasion to appoint clerks or other employees in their respective offices, that they give the preference to such wounded or disabled soldiers and sailors who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service as are found qualified to perform satisfactorily the duties of the positions for which they apply.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster General.

Expedition against the Indians.

Julesburg, N. T., June 18.—The expedition against the Indians is actively progressing. Part of the command is already on the route for Fort Laramie. General Connor with the remaining troops of the expedition, will start for Powder River, via Laramie, in a few days. Supplies are arriving from the Missouri river, and are being rapidly pushed forward. A sufficient number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail route. A thousand cavalry arrived at Omaha to-day and will join the expedition at Powder river.

☞President Johnson is about to make an effort for the good of the Indians on our western border. Commissioner Dale will soon depart thence to represent to both the hostile and the friendly Indians the necessity to conform to civilized usages, especially as civilization is hemming them round on every side. It is hinted that this will be the last advance towards pacifying the intractables.

NEWS SUMMARY.

☞Ford's Theatre building was sold June 21st to the Young Men's Christian Association, for one hundred thousand dollars. Philadelphia capitalists materially aided in the purchase.

☞The army of Georgia, commanded by General Slocum, has been disbanded. All regiments whose terms of service do not expire before October are to be transferred to the Army of the Tennessee.

☞General Breckinridge, Col. Taylor Wood, Capt. Wilson (aid-de-camp to Jeff. Davis.), two soldiers and a negro arrived at Cardenas in an open boat on the 11th inst., probably from the Florida coast.

☞Less than twenty thousand rebel prisoners remain to be discharged. Of this number about nine thousand are at Point Lookout, and the remainder at Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island. Those at the latter place will be discharged at once.

☞The Navy Department June 23d, received the official report, from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, of the surrender of Galveston, Texas, to our forces. The rebels there seem to be glad of it, and long for a restoration of the old order of things.

☞Rear Admiral Dupont died at the La Pierre House, in Phila., June 23d. He has been nearly fifty years in the service, and in recognition of his worth and value as an officer, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered that distinguished marks of respect shall be paid to his memory at all navy yards.

☞Mrs. Secretary Seward died Wednesday morning at ten o'clock of illness caused by care and exertion for her family since the terrible night of April 14th. She was a most estimable Christian lady, and her unexpected death is a hard blow to an already deeply stricken family.

☞The War Department has finally acceded to Governor Curtin's views, and issued an order directing that enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who, if they had remained in volunteer regiments from which they were transferred, would now be entitled to discharge, will all be mustered out, except those who voluntarily wish to remain in the Veteran corps.

☞Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun on Sumter, committed suicide near Richmond, on Saturday, by blowing his head nearly off with a gun. A memorandum was found amongst his papers, says the Richmond Republic, stating that he could not live under the Government of the United States and preferred death.

Items about Home.

Drowned.—On Friday, a son of Mr. Christopher Tyson, aged about eleven years, was drowned in the Juniata at Mexico.

Agricultural Fair.—The managers of the Juniata County Agricultural Society intend holding an Exhibition some time during the coming autumn. Can not ours do likewise?

Soldiers Monument.—About $70 were subscribed in Mifflin in half an hour toward a soldiers monument. We think our citizens will beat that whenever the paper goes round, if it ever does.

S. S. Convention.—A M. E. Sunday School Convention was held in Lewistown on Tuesday last, followed on Wednesday by a meeting of the M. E. Preachers Association of this district.

Accident.—A man named Baker, employed about the freight car shop at Altoona, had both arms severely crushed, on Tuesday, by being caught between two cars.

Soldiers Injured.—On Sunday a train broke down west of Altoona.—The report is that two returning Western soldiers were killed and eight wounded. Sad news for anxious ones.

Two Men Drowned.—Mr. Frederick Pfoff and son were drowned in a mill-dam at Loretto while engaged in fishing. The boat in which they were sunk in deep water, and the father died in attempting to rescue the son.

Warning to Boys.—A little boy of Mr. Samuel Sons, of Conemaugh station, while getting upon a freight car that was in motion, fell off, the wheels injuring him so that he died in a few hours. Boys, do take warning.

Injured.—Mr. Robert McDonald, of Patterson, on Monday, while engaged in removing the trucks from under a passenger car met with a serious accident, by one of the springs of the car falling on his head.

Public Improvement.—The Commissioners of Juniata county at their last session decided to improve the Court House and Jail thoroughly. We believe our Court House is to be renovated, why not the Jail?

Heavy Storm.—Lewistown was visited with a heavy thunder storm on Monday. The rain came down in torrents and the streets were literally filled with water. About 120 feet of the Penna. railroad embankment, a few hundred yards below the depot, was washed into the river. This delayed the trains till the next day.

Accidents by Lightning.—A corner of the ticket office at Perrysville was struck by lightning on Monday. The room was full of persons, but none were injured.——During the storm on Monday the electric fluid entered the telegraph in Patterson, bursting the battery, blowing up the instrument, and injuring Mr. Thomas Johnson, the operator.

Steamer Ætna.—Two short trial trips were made with the new steamer Ætna, on the canal last week. Everything worked satisfactorily. The speed attained was about four miles an hour, lockage included. It is said, this speed can be considerably increased; it is hoped it will. It is not known definitely when she will commence her regular trips between Hanlingdon and Hollidaysburg.

[For the Globe.]

Another Victim of Southern Cruelty.

JOHN A. DEWALT, a member of Company D, 1st Pa. Light Artillery, was taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, 1864. With others of the battery, he was soon after conveyed to Salisbury, N. C., where he was kept for nearly five months, suffering the dreadful horrors of that pen of starvation and death, to so many thousands of Union soldiers, called a Southern prison. The heart sickens to think of the barbarous treatment these poor men received at the hands of their captors and keepers. The pages of history give no instances of such studied, systematic murdering by piece-meal of prisoners of war. Their only offense was that they were caught fighting for their country, in defense of free institutions and human liberty. Stripped of nearly all their clothing, they were kept all winter in a filthy enclosure with no covering to shield them from the inclemency of the weather; and with barely sufficient of the coarsest kind of food to keep them in a dying condition during the cold winter months. The few who survived this torture tell us no human pen or words can describe their horrible sufferings. But though the offer was repeatedly made to give them plenty of food and clothing, if they would take the oath to support the Southern Confederacy, Dewalt and others spurned it, prefering rather to die as heroic martyrs to the cause of the Union. To what severer test of their patriotism and devotion to their country could they have been subjected? They deserve to be held in honored and grateful remembrance by their surviving countrymen.

John A. Dewalt died at Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, on the 19th of March, 1865, aged 20 years, 8 months and 20 days. It is some comfort to know that he breathed his last under the protection of the Union flag. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and, it is hoped, was fully prepared for the exchange of worlds. So far as known to his friends at home, his moral character was unexceptionable.

He served under Capt. Wallace, two terms; first in the nine months service—during which term he helped fight the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville,—and a second term in the six months State service. He then enlisted for three years in Battery D, 1st Pa. Light Artillery.

His friends in Porter township, where he resided, mourn his early death, but they may well be proud of his honorable record as a Union soldier. Peace to his ashes. J. W. L.

The Good Templars.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Templars of Pennsylvania, held at Lewistown, closed Friday, the 16th. This meeting was the largest assemblage of the Order ever held in this State. Over seventy lodges were represented, delegates being present from Philadelphia in the east, and from Sharon, Mercer county, beyond the Allegheny, in the west. Mr. Sampson S. King, of Duncannon, presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

There was more earnestness and ability manifested at this meeting than upon any former occasion in the history of the Order in this State. The reports of the progress of the organization were very encouraging, showing that the people are arousing to the importance of some reform in the existing license system. During the past year over two thousand three hundred members have been added to the membership of this State, and the Order is daily growing in popularity and extending its sphere of usefulness.

Rev. J. E Crouch, of Lancaster, was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the ensuing year.

The next session of the grand lodge will be held in Philadelphia, June '66.

☞A Louisville despatch of the 23d, says: The New Albany, Indiana, *Ledger* reports that a terrible accident occurred yesterday on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Loogostee, Martin county, Indiana. A freight train, bound east, and a soldier train bound west, collided, and the engineers and firemen of both trains were killed. An angry dispute arose between the conductors as to the blame, during the progress of which another freight train from the east ran into the soldier train at the station, killing 15 men and wounded 150, many of them fatally. The soldiers belonged to Illinois and Missouri regiments, and were homeward bound.

☞We clip the annexed from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: "A Southerner was arrested at Mechanicsburg, a few days ago, charged with robbing a farmer of Cumberland county. Since his arrest, the accused has made a confession, in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the *White Ghosts*, is scattered through Pennsylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person giving the names and locations of different individuals in the valley, as well as a list of the towns and distances between them, from Williams sport to Lancaster."

☞Secretary Stanton's report of the operations of his department for the last year of the war is published from which it appears there were forwarded to the field 489,626 soldiers, and mustered out and discharged 268,114. Over two hundred flags were captured from the rebels. There were 101,950 colored troops in the service. The Paymaster General's report is up to June 30th, 1864, and shows disbursements up to that time amounting to $318,434,865 87.

☞Confederate bonds show no signs of improvement abroad. The English press is grumbling over the fact that the rebel loan has already entailed upon the nation a loss of ten millions dollars. Seeking for a scapegoat, they accuse Russell of having lo t them into Confederate securities, by the constant assertions that the Government of the South had duly constituted itself, and that a restoration of the Union by force of arms could not be imagined.

☞Orders have been issued for the mustering out of all the re-enlisted veteran regiments of the Army of the Potomac. They will proceed to the different State rendezvous to receive their final payments as soon as the required muster rolls and discharges can be made out. It will probably take two weeks time for all the regiments to complete their arrangements. The old soldiers are heartily tired of the "do nothing" life they are leading, and the unexpected order providing for their discharge was received with cheers.

☞Gen. Grant's Monthly Pay, Income tax deducted, is one thousand sixty-two dollars and seventy cents. This sum is exclusive of commutation of rations, quarters, etc., which amounts to nearly as much more.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now *so prevalent, or dress less elegantly*, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on South east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. JAS. B. WALLACE.

DYSPEPSIA.—What every body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at least we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

Another New Lot of Wall Paper,

Just received at Lewis' Book Store.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

Candidates.

For all announcements of ten lines or less, $2; for every additional line (ten words to a line,) 20 cents—payable in advance.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—We announce HENRY A. MARK, of Porter township, as a suitable candidate for Director of the Poor at the coming October election.

Mr. Mark was elected last Fall to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hackenberg, who removed to the West. He is acquainted with the affairs of the Directorship, and being a shrewd business man, honest, courteous and humane, with the experience he has obtained, it will be decidedly to the interest of the tax-payers to re-elect him. The Directorship is one of the most important offices of the County, and should be judiciously filled.

In presenting Mr. Mark for re-election, we do it in view of his acceptance, and the concurrence of the Union Nominating Convention.—*Shirleysburg Herald.* je27'65

COUNTY TREASURER.—We are requested to announce Captain THOMAS B. REED, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Union County Convention.

Huntingdon, June 19, '65-*

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention, to be held in August next.

Cromwell township. JOHN B. SHENEFELT.

Mr. Shenefelt is a respectable and intelligent farmer of Cromwell township, who states that he does not intend canvassing the county to secure delegates, as he has not the time nor the desire to do so.

June 19, '65.

TREASURER.—Mr. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of HENRY J. SMITH, as a candidate for Treasurer subject, to the decision of Union County Convention.

Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the company raised by Captain J. H. Wintrode, in September, 1861, and served with his regiment (the 55d Penna. Vols.) throughout the war. After the battle of Fair Oaks, in June 1862, he was promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy of his company, and served in that capacity until January 1st, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain, and held that commission until the end of the war. He was engaged in every battle fought by the army of the Potomac until the time of his capture in June, 1864, before Peter-burg.

He was severly wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and also at the battle of Gettysburg. He still carries in his shoulder the ball received at Gettysburg, and experienced all the horrors of the rebel prisons for nine months.

He is a young man, good character, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the office.

June21,1865* WALKER TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY TREASURER.—We are requested by many friends of Capt. SAMUEL L. HUYETT, of Porter township, who is still in the service, to announce him as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

Porter tp., June 14, 1865-tc.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—The suggestion contained in the *Journal & American* of last week, bringing forward the name of THOMAS FISHER of Huntingdon, for Associate Judge meets with decided approval in our section of the county. Mr. Fisher has been long known by the farmers in this valley as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, and we know that he is the *right* man for the place.

June 14, '65-tc.* PENN & WALKER.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS S. MCCAHAN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the approval of the Union Co. convention to convene during the month of August next.

Huntingdon, May 31, 1865.-tc*

COUNTY TREASURER.—We are requested to announce WILLIAM WILLIAMS of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of *County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union* County Convention to be held in August.

Huntingdon, June 7, '65-tc*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steel, Iron, Nails and Spikes, for sale at HENRY & MILLER'S.

SUGAR CURED HAMS, for sale at HENRY & MILLER'S.

DRIED BEEF for sale at HENRY & MILLER'S.

BACON, SHOULDERS and SIDES, for sale at HENRY& MILLER'S.
June 28, 1865-3w.

NEW FIRM and NEW GOODS.

WE are now securing a large Stock of all kinds of Goods. Having purchased this Stock of Goods in a dull season of the year, and principally for CASH, we are enabled to offer great inducements to our customers. Call and see.

HENRY & MILLER.
West end of Huntingdon, Pa.

NOW OPEN,
WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S
NEW
Hardware Store,
IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.

The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

Normal School
AT
Kishacoquillas, Mifflin County, Pa.

The second quarter of the summer session will commence JULY 12, 1865, and continue two months.

Teachers and those preparing to teach could find no better opportunity to fit them for their profession.

for particulars address, S. Z. SHARP,
je21,1865-td* Principal.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Daniel Barr, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Daniel Barr, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

STERRETT CUMMINS,
June 21, 1865-6t*. Executor.

LOTS FOR SALE
IN
WEST HUNTINGDON, PA.

APPLY TO
WM. DORRIS, JR.,
Agent for J. E. Thomson.
Huntingdon, June 20, 1865.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of Amos Chilcote, dec'd. The undersigned Administrator of Amos Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd., will sell by public sale on the premises,

On Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1865,

at one o'clock, P. M., that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Tod township Huntingdon county, on the west side of Rocky Ridge, adjoining lands of Henry Lias on the northwest, of John Savage on the east, and land late of Abm. Taylor on the south, containing 50 Acres, more or less, of which about six acres are cleared, and the rest well timbered.

TERMS OF SALE,—One-half of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the other half in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by judgment bond. MORDECAI D. CHILCOTE,
je20.1865-3t Administrator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Mercantile business at Huntingdon, Pa. under the name of Lloyd & Henry, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of said firm are in the hands of Henry & Miller, who will pay all the debts and collect all the accounts of the firm of Lloyd & Henry.

HENRY LLOYD,
S. E. HENRY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand of Lloyd & Henry under the name of Henry & Miller, and respectfully solicit public patronage.

SAMUEL HENRY,
JOHN S. MILLER.

June 14, '65-4t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Jacob Barnet, dec'd.] The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to audit and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of Isaac Taylor, Admr., of Jacob Barnet, dec'd., late of Cass tp., and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1865, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. THEO. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, June 6, '65. Auditor.

CLASSIFICATION of MERCHANTS &c. in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year 1865.

	CLASS.	LICENSE.
Alexandria Borough.		
E. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7.00
William Moore,	14	7.00
Wm. M. Phillips,	14	7.00
Barree.		
Barton Green,	14	7.00
A. Crownover,	14	7.00
John B. Myton,	14	7.00
Brady.		
J. Deiffenbach,	14	7.00
Harshbargar, Hughes, & Co.	13	10.00
S. Sechrist,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. P. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Clay.		
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
William Brown,	14	7.00
Dr. Wm. B. Roberts,	13	10.00
Reukirt, Bro. & Co.	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
Do	14	7.00
George Mears,	14	7.00
S. S. Bamberger,	14	7.00
Wm. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
R. B. Wigton.	10	20.00
Hughes & Doyle,	13	10.50
Philip T. Doyle, (with liquors,)	14	10.50
James Gleason, " "	13	15.00
Powelton Coal & Iron Co.	10	20.00
T. M. Holding,	14	7.00
G. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
Cromwell.		
David Etnier,	14	7.00
J. E. Orbison,	14	7.00
D. S. Baker, & Co.	14	7.00
Lorentz & Leamer,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Crea.	14	7.00
George Sipes,	14	7.00
W. G. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Alex. Ewing,	14	7.00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.	14	7.00
Shorb Stewart & Co.	13	10.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7.00
D. Wineman,	14	7.00
W. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Sons.	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	12.50
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
Lloyd & Henry,	12	12.50
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
H. Roman,	14	7.00
Jos. Reigger,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
Wm. A. Saxton.	14	7.00
Z. Yenter,	14	7.00
N. Cobbin,	14	7.00
L. Bloom,	14	7.00
R. M. Cunningham & Co,	13	10.00
Simpson, Armitage & Co.	14	7.00
Cunningham & Etnier,	13	10.00
D. Africa & Son,	14	7.00
G. W. Swartz,	14	7.00
David McCabe,	14	7.00
John H. Westbrook,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freedom I. C.,	12	12.50
Henry Koher,	14	7.00
W. H. Harver.	14	7.00
R. McBurney,	14	7.00
S. W. Mytou,	13	10.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
D. G. Owen,	13	10.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	14	7.00
G. B. Brumbaugh & Co.,	14	7.00
D. G. Cantner,	14	7.00
Porter.		
G. D. Green,	14	7.00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7.00
Shirley.		
Etnier, Foust & Co.,	12	12.50
George McLaughlin,	13	10.00
B. J. Dever,	13	10.00
W. B. Lear,	14	7.00
W. A. Frakner,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
Madden & Autley,	14	7.00
N. K. Covert,	14	7.00
Decker Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
Union.		
G. W. Sunderland,	14	7.00
J. Bauman,	14	7.00
Walker,		
Joseph Douglas,	14	7.00
John Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriorsmark.		
W. C. Vantries,	14	7.00
D. F. Patton,	14	7.00
D. G. Owen, & Bro,	14	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
West.		
W. Moore & Son.	13	10.00
John Cresswell, & Son,	13	10.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Walker & Bellinger,	14	7.00
Mrs. R. Myton. & Son,	14	7.00
Samuel Troutwine,	14	7.00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Read,		$10.00
Joseph Johnston,		5.00
EATING HOUSES.		
Henry Africa,		$10.00
John Free,		10.00
G. Wherley,		10.00
Henry Straus,		10.00
V. Crouse,		10.00
B. Cross,		10.00
J. A. Wilson,		10.00
Rudolph Neff,		10.00
Mrs. S. Wilson.		10.00
Mrs. R. Owen,		10.00
BILLIARD SALOONS,		
V. Crouse,		$20.00
P. H. Piper,		30.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
Graffus Miller,		$25.00
F. Schneider,		15.00
George Nolte,		15.00
D. H. Foster,		15.00
J. Longanecker,		15.00
Colder & Brother,		25.00
John B. Weaver,		15.05
MERCHANT MILL.		
Thomas Elsher,	14	$7.00

An appeal will be held by the undersigned at the Treasurer's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 17th day of June next. Persons wishing to appeal will apply on or before that day, as none will be granted thereafter. R. McDIVITT, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the *duty* of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. Persons having licenses to lift, will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

DAVID BLACK, Co. Treas
Huntingdon, June 7, '65-tf.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE,
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything *in his line.* His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

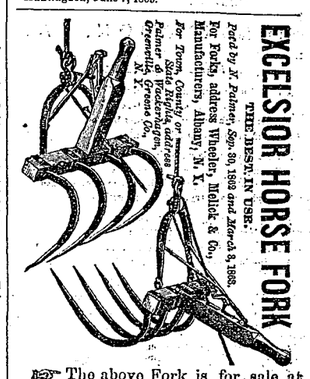
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, June 7, 1865.

EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.



☞The above Fork is for sale at the Hardware store of Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon, Pa.
june 7, '65-tf.

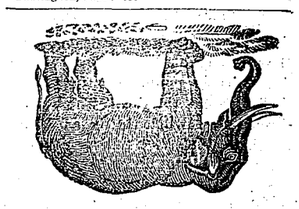
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, June 7 '65.



The Confederacy Ended, the Rebellion Ended, the War Ended, and Jeff Davis will soon be "Ditto."

Not the least fact to notice is GOLD HAS FALLEN WONDERFULLY.

All this has tended to have

The Price of Goods Reduced.

Merchants and others who desire to get the benefit of the Reduction.

CALL AT ONCE AT

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE,
Opposite the Broad Top Corner,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Their stock consists of

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
Including PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CRASH, CARPETS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,
Including SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, FISH, G. A. SALT, DAIRY SALT, SOAP, CANDLES, CINAMON, SODA, MUSTARD &c., &c.,

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO.
Including NATURAL LEAF, CONGRESS, CAVENDISH, SPUN ROLL, CUT AND DRY, &c.

ALL KINDS OF SEGARS,
Including HENRY CLAYS, CO

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 28, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

County Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the County Committee of the Union Party of Huntingdon county, will be held in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, the 1st of July, 1865,

For the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, and transacting other business. A full attendance is requested.

COMMITTEE.

Alexandria—J. H. Kenedy.	Morris—Abraham Harnish.
Barree—Dr. Fry Wilson.	Oneida—William D. Miller.
Brady—Asbury Stewart.	Orbisonia—Thos. E. Orbison.
Birmingham—J. Thompson.	Penn—John Garner.
Carbon—J. F. Ramey.	Porter—Benjamin Isenberg.
Clay—Richard Ashman.	Petersburg—John Dopp.
Cromwell—James Harper.	Shirley—David Douglas.
Cass—Ralph Crotsley.	Shirleysburg—John Clark.
Cassville—A. W. Evans	Springfield—Morris Cutchal
Dublin—Dr. J. A. Shade.	Tell—Christian Price
Franklin—Samuel Wigton.	Tod—Henry S. Green.
Henderson—Jas Hamilton.	Union—Jeremiah Banman
Hopewell—James Entrekin.	Walker—Henry Snyder.
Huntingdon—John A. Nash, G. W. Johnston.	Warriors Mark—Archibald Hutchison.
Jackson—Asbury Oaks.	West—Thomas Montgomery
Juniata—Henry A. Mark.	Lower West—Wm. Stryker.
Mt Union—S. J. Hackedorn.	

HENRY GRAFFUS, Chairman.

June 21, 1865.

We suggest Huntingdon as the place, and July the 5th as the time for the meeting of the Conference.

No Paper Next Week.

As is always the case amongst printers, there will be no papers issued on the Fourth. We have concluded not to issue a paper next week for this reason, and because the *Globe* fraternity need some recreation and enjoyment. Besides our new office is ready for occupation, and part of the week will necessarily be employed in moving the "fixtures," which are numerous.

Scratchings.

—The coal trade was partially resumed the first part of last week. The cost of freight has been reduced, also the wages of the miners.

—There will be an adjourned meeting to make preparations for celebrating the Fourth, held in the Court House Hall on Friday evening next.

—The hill opposite the coal wharf in new town is being dug away, preparatory, we learn, to building a Penna. car repair shop on the site. West Huntingdon will be built up yet.

—The old banking house room in this place is being fitted up for the use of the Ohio Oil Basin Company, Jas. Maguire, President, John Scott, Treasurer, and J. R. Simpson, Secretary.

—We learn that the Taylor Guards, Captain Johnson's company, from this place, is stationed at Staunton, Va., and is doing Provost duty. Captain Johnson is Provost Marshal.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* mentions the arrival in that city of three companies of the 195th Regiment to be mustered out. The remainder of the regiment is still stationed at Kearneysville, Va.

—Rev. Job A. Price will deliver a Temperance sermon on Sabbath evening next in the Methodist church. Let the friends of the Temperance cause, and those opposed, attend and hear some remarks for their benefit.

—We understand that twenty-five additional lots in West Huntingdon were purchased last week, making fifty in all. There are still more to be sold, and we suppose they will be purchased just as readily. Now, for the buildings.

—The funeral of Mr. Wm. Barrick, of Co. B, 192d Regt., P. V., formerly of Walker township, who died in the hospital at Harper's Ferry on the 15th inst., took place on Wednesday morning last, with military honors.

—The Masonic pic nic at Barree Forge on Saturday last was a pleasant affair. Pic-nics are great institutions—they should be numerous during the summer months and always well attended by the old and young.

—"Simple announcement — please no comments." It is well this request was made in time, for we were prepared to give the Major a *handsome* notice. Still we cannot be denied the privilege of wishing the happy couple a long, prosperous and happy life.

—Saturday, the 1st of July next, has been chosen as the day for the meeting of the County Committee of the Union Party of Huntingdon county. There are a few changes since last week in the names of gentlemen composing the Committee. Read.

—Contracts have been awarded to Mr. David Black to do the carpenter work, and to J. M. Cunningham & Son to put in a heater for warming the Court Room. The work of repairing has already commenced in the Court House, and from what we understand it will be thorough and beautiful.

—Tuesday next is the Fourth of July, A. D., 1865. We think those who have lived through the war sh'ld try and commemorate this day, and feel like our forefathers did in 1776.—Bring out the tom-john, let the whang doodle scream, flicker your squawker, hang out your banners on the outer wall, and all ye orators give a grand display of "spread eagle" rhetoric, and let everything and everybody conspire to make it a grand, "galorious" Fourth! We can do it!

Steamboat Etna Makes its Appearance.

The long-looked for steamer arrived here from Williamsburg at half-past three o'clock on Friday last, having left the former port at seven A. M. Though steamboats have long been in existence, and we are occasionally pained to hear of collisions, explosions, &c., yet the novelty of a steamboat on the Juniata canal created some excitement in this place, and brought down a crowd to see it, some even having gone a distance of a mile or more for the purpose of having their curiosity satisfied in seeing the vessel and having a christening ride. We can imagine how the residents of towns situated along the canal must have stared and wondered when the first *canal boat* drawn by *mule power* made its appearance, and we think the modern case can be suitably compared and applied. We have not learned definitely how the people between here and Hollidaysburg greeted the advent of the steamer, but we infer their joy knew no bounds.

As for the boat we were pleased with its appearance. The "internal improvements" are stylish, easy and comfortable, and we are sure none will complain of a tortured head or dusted body who ride in the Etna's "cabin," as is always the case in car traveling. We think the cabin alone will hold fifty passengers. Though riding on deck is not the most comfortable, on account of the numerous bridges making the passenger bow the head, yet this is an inconvenience that can easily be borne, in view of the fact of picturesque scenery and invigorating mountain air.

The speed of the vessel to this place was necessarily slow, and cannot be considered the standard rate of traveling. Improvements are yet to be added to the Etna, in the way of facilitating motive power, that will insure the average rate of five miles an hour. This is good speed considering the disadvantages under which it travels.

The Etna left this port at six P. M. on the same day of its arrival. We do not know the number of passengers. We understand that regular trips will be made between Hollidaysburg and here by the middle of this week, after the necessary improvements are completed.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting, held at the Court House on Friday evening, 23d inst., for the purpose of making preparations for properly celebrating the coming Fourth of July, John G. Miles, Esq. was called to the chair; and J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., appointed Secretary.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, it was moved and adopted that a committee of five gentlemen and five ladies be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The following were the committee appointed.

John W. Mattern,
John M. Bailey,
William Dorris, jr.
Samuel T. Brown,
Benson M. Greene,
Miss Cornelia Weistling,
Mrs. John M. Cunningham,
Mrs. James Glazier,
Mrs. David Blair,
Mrs. William Dorris,
Miss Jemima Whittaker,
Miss Annie Wilson.

Power was given to the committee to add to their number and fill vacancies.

On motion it was Resolved that the celebration be in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Curtin, in honor of the returned soldiers.

Adjourned to meet on Friday evening the 30th inst.

Painful Accident.

On Friday morning last, Mr. Henry Snare, a carpenter of this place, while employed at Hanigar's house on Railroad street, fell through a scaffold about four feet high upon a chisel, which fell at the same time. The chisel entered the center of his left foot and penetrated entirely through a distance of about three inches making a frightful gash. So tight did it hold that one man could not pull it out, and a hammer had to be used. It is thought it will be some time before he will be able to walk upon it, if ever.

Our New Office.

Before another paper is issued, we will be removed to our new office on the corner of Washington street and Globe alley, and on the end of the same lot upon which our office at present is. We have heretofore mentioned that the office is suitably adapted to our business, having plenty of light and plenty of room; in fact everything would indicate that it is "just the place" to do good printing. We expect to receive numerous calls from our friends and patrons when we are moved.

New Volume.

We this week launch the first number of Volume Twenty-one of the *Globe*. As we cannot say for the paper more than our patrons know, we will therefore say nothing, except to solicit a continuance of their patronage.

—It is well to have music attending your wearisome as well as pleasant hours. So we are led to think when "picking the everlasting type," as the *musical lungs of a neighboring damsel* waft the strains of a familiar "ditty" to our ears. Let it continue.

1776---FOURTH OF JULY---1865.

The undersigned committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Huntingdon to make arrangements for the celebration of the coming National Anniversary, hereby give public notice to the citizens of the said borough and vicinity, that they have adopted the following as the order of the celebration of the same, AT THE COTTAGE GROVE,

1. Public Procession of returned Soldiers and Citizens, to be formed with martial music, in the Diamond, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by the Chief Marshal and Assistants.
2. Prayer.
3. Reading of Declaration of Independence.
4. Reading of Emancipation Proclamation of the late lamented President.
5. Oration.
6. Free Dinner to the Returned Soldiers of Huntingdon County, who will be thus welcomed home, and are specially invited to attend as the honored guests of the citizens of the said borough.
7. Display of Fire Works in evening.

Singing patriotic Songs, at proper times, in the said order of the day, accompanied by the Amateur Glee Club.

They would respectfully recommend to their fellow citizens of the said borough, in view of the events of the last four years past, resulting, as they have, in the Providence of God, in the complete overthrow of armed Treason and Rebellion against the rightful supremacy of the National Government and return of Peace throughout our beloved country, to *close all of their places of business* on that day, and *unite in celebrating* it as a day of all others, thus again made the most dear and memorable in the history of their country.

☞It is expected that the citizens of the said borough and vicinity will furnish the "Free Dinner for the Returned Soldiers" by the necessary contributions for the same, to be delivered to the sub committees, which will be appointed for their collection, by 9 o'clock in the morning, so that the same will be arranged on the table at the proper time.

JOHN W. MATTERN and others, Committee.

Huntingdon County Soldiers' Monument Association.

A meeting of the citizens favorable to the erection of a Monument to the memory of the soldiers of this county who have fallen in the war for the Union, was held pursuant to previous notice in the Court House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement in this direction.

The meeting was organized by calling John Scott, Esq., to the chair and appointing Captain B. X. Blair Vice President, and R. McDivitt Secretary. The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by the Chairman.

When it was moved by Capt. J. D. Campbell that a Committee of 13 be appointed on permanent organization to report a list of permanent officers and also a constitution or articles of association for the Society.

This motion was adopted after some discussion, and the following persons were appointed by the chair as said Committee:

Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Capt. J. Wintrode,	James Cree,
J. G. Miles, Esq.,	J. M. Bailey, Esq,
S. McVitty, Esq.,	Perry Moore,
Rev. S. H. Reid,	Thomas P. Love,
Wm. M. Phillips.	Saml. Thompson,
William Lewis,	John Cummins.

On motion, Resolved that this Committee be instructed to issue an appeal to the people of the county urging them to give the subject their attention, and soliciting their assistance.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on *Monday evening of the first week of the coming August Court.*

JOHN SCOTT, *Pres't.*
R. MCDIVITT, *Sec'y.*

—The system of closing the stores at seven o'clock was experimented upon a few evenings of last week. It was discouraging to the clerks to see how the experiment was made. One evening, only two stores closed at the punctual time; the next evening the number was slightly increased, but instead of closing entirely the doors were left open and the gas allowed to burn. This mode of closing could not last long and three evenings ended the plan of closing at seven and disappointed the sanguine expectations of the clerks.

—There was a slim meeting of persons interested in the Soldiers' Monument cause, on Tuesday afternoon last, but there was a little business done, in which a Committee to choose a mode of permanent organization was appointed. The further consideration of the subject was, however, postponed till the first week of August court.

—The public schools of this borough closed on Friday last for a term of ten weeks, the next session commencing on the 4th of September. We expect teachers as well as pupils will enjoy their vacation "hugely," as both have been exercised to the full tension of their teaching and teachable capacities.

Testimonial.

We, citizens of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, saw the name of JOHN B. SHENEFELT proposed as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county. We have known him for a number of years; he is a sober, industrious, and honest old farmer. We think him competent and a very suitable person for that responsible office; worthy of your suffrages, and recommend him to the people of this county as such.

Wm. B. White,	William Dean,
Levi Ridenour,	H. S. Garner,
George Hawn,	John Thompson,
Peter Hawn,	John Hawn,
	Isaac Hawn.

Juniata, twp., June 26, 1865.

—There was a meeting held on Friday evening last in the Court House Hall for the purpose of making suitable preparations for a general celebration on the Fourth. A Committee of Arrangements consisting of ladies and gentlemen has been appointed, one of whose duties will be to canvass the borough for money to assist in the patriotic movement. It depends therefore, mainly upon the countenance and encouragement they receive what kind of a Fourth we will have. Our citizens will give nobly and liberally.

The Fourth of July.

The preparations for the Fourth that are suggested will be grand, if the proper means and sufficient funds are forwarded and contributed to aid in the work. Committees have been appointed, one to canvass the borough for money, another to have the town appropriately decorated, and others with other duties. Read the programme of celebration published in to-day's *Globe*.

Dental Operations.

Dr. J. W. Isenberg, of the firm of Bittner & Isenberg, of Altoona, will visit Warriorsmark on Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th of July, for the purpose of performing dental operations. Persons desiring his services will please call at Chamberlin's Hotel on the afternoon of the first or on the forenoon of the second day, as he cannot remain longer than part of 2 days.

—On Friday afternoon last there was quite a lively time spent by all the scholars of the public school in School-room No. 3, over the event of their approaching vacation. The house shook with the merriment created by an unusual exhibition of wit from the County Superintendent. All thanked him for the laugh.

—Money Order Post offices are to be established in Altoona, Bedford, and Bellefonte, to operate on and after the 3d of July next. As this is not one of the least important towns in this section of the State, we would suggest that the same public convenience be established here.

—Wednesday last, the 21st instant, was the longest day in the year. We think it was a very short one to those who greeted returning loved ones, fresh from the field of strife. The days are now shortening, and will continue lessening until December 21.

A Popular Song.

The following has become a popular song. The words are beautiful and express the hopes of a prisoner confined in a rebel dungeon awaiting rescue:

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP.

In the prison cell I sit,
Thinking, mother, dear, of you,
And our bright and happy home so far away,
And the tears they fill my eyes
Spite of all that I can do,
Tho' I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.

CHORUS—
Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
O, cheer up comrades they will come;
And beneath the starry flag
We shall breathe the air again,
Of the freeland in our own beloved home.

In the battle front we stood
When their fiercest charge they made,
And they swept us off a hundred men or more
But before we reached their lines,
They were driven back dismayed,
And we heard the cry of vict'ry o'er and o'er.

So within the prison cell,
We are waiting for the day
That shall come to open wide the iron door,
And the hollow eyes grow bright,
And the poor heart almost gay,
As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

Decorate.

It is requested of the citizens of the borough that they decorate their houses in a becoming style with wreaths, flags, etc., for the Fourth.

Fresh Arrival.

A fresh arrival of new and good Goods just received at John H. Westbrook's store in the Diamond, Call and purchase.

FLAGS for sale at Lewis' Book Store

MARRIED,

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. GEORGE W. GARRETTSON, to Miss CAROLINE S. MILLER.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June, 28

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.50@8.75
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.50
Rye Flour	$5.25
Corn Meal	$ bl $4.75
Extra White Wheat	$2.00@2.20
Fair and Prime Red	$1.76@1.83
Rye	.90
Corn, prime Yellow	.95
Oats	.72
Barley	$ bu $1.00
Cloverseed, $61 lbs.	$17.50
Timothy	$4.50
Flaxseed	$2.50
Wool	65@70
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$8.50
Family do do	8.00
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.50
Rye	1.10
Corn	.95
Oats	.50
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.60
Dried Apples	2.00
Butter	.15
Eggs	.15
Lard	.20
Ham	.25
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.14
Tallow	.10

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent, amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which *only will the option to pay interest in Gold* be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium; as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded *facilities for taking the loan* the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own *agents, in whom they have confidence*, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

my24,1865

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, June 7, 1865

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May. 23, '65.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, May. 17, '65.

☞"Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

PIANOS & MELODIANS FOR SALE
NO CABINET ORGANS.
Not a Sole Agent.

PROFESSOR HUGH COYLE offers for sale the celebrated PIANOS of STECK & CO., New York, which he considers cannot be surpassed in touch or tonability by any instrument in the market.

Notwithstanding Steinway & Co's. instruments are considered superior by certain agents, the Professor can only pronounce them good, for there is an uncertainty in the tone which he will not recommend. As Steck is the only manufacturer that *gives a* PRINTED GUARANTEE for the durability of his instrument, I have no hesitation in recommending the same.

Prof. Coyle is a judge, from the fact that he has had twenty years experience in teaching music, which of itself qualifies him to recommend any instrument, but Steck's in particular.

The community can use their discretion in purchasing instruments, but Professor Coyle feels himself a judge, and notwithstanding all fictitious advertisements, he would recommend Steck & Co's. in preference to all others. PROF. H. COYLE.

Huntingdon, May 24, 1865-3m

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
MRS. R. J. SAGER'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, May 17, '65-tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

He is also sole agent for the celebrated SEWING MACHINES OF GROVER & BAKER, and would respectfully request persons wishing to buy Machines to call and examine his before purchasing others, as they are unequalled by any Machine manufactured.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Opposite D. P. Gwin's Store.
May 17, '65-tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
Clock & Watch Maker,
At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
my10,1865-6m

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers,
LEOPOLD BLOOM,
Huntingdon, May 10, 1865.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

GOOD NEWS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class entry store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a *very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage* to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Mosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞New Goods received daily.

May10 1865. SIMON COHN.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and 17 allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.
april19,1864-tf.

THE REBELLION
AND
HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.
GEORGE SHAEFFER,

Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children

The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.

☞Now work and repairing done to order.

Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Prest.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

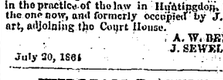
J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., local *Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.*

Feb. 21, '65-6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.



COACH SHOP,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

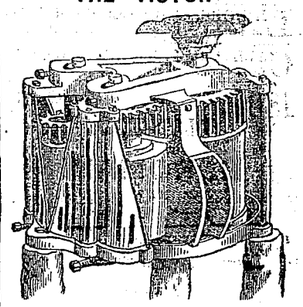
DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bent, where he is prepared to do all kind of
LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK
in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to *suit the times*

DAVID MINGLE.

Huntingdon, March 23, 1865-3m*

1865. 1865.
THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.
NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.
COOK'S
SUGAR EVAPORATOR.
MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!
"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*
CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
apl2, 1865-3m

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,
Stock Broker.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, Etc.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Office--511 Market street, Philad'a
ap10-2m*

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

POUDRETTE!
[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot.—PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 430 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-4mos.

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS,	BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW &	FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' &	MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,	

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE.

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞Particular attention paid to filling Orders.

March 8, '65-3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 12, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

1865. 1865.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, apri 12, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

WAR FOR THE UNION.
NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN
But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which for CASH on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 10, 1855.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.
We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

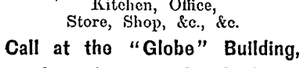
WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1863.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 7, 1864.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.
The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.
Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.
Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 25 P. M; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M 38 and 6 05 P. M.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 20 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
Nov. 26 1864. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*


PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING O'CTRAINS
SUMMER ARRANG'EMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PAC. & ERIE M. LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PAC. & ERIE MAIL.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. CONNEMAUGH.	EASTWARD. Harrisb'g Ac.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
5 17	4 30	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....		2 10
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01		2 10
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....		2 10
5 45	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 23	9 46		1 53
5 50	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35		1 40
6 15	5 46	1 03	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20		1 22
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....		1 14
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07		1 07
6 49	.....	1 51	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....		12 50
6 58	6 20	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	12 40	12 40
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 28	12 28
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 22	12 22
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 23	12 17	12 17
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 00	12 00
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.
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HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Wednesday, JUNE 14, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 6 10	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 01	AR 5 20
6 27	8 17	McConnellstown,	11 44	5 37
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove,	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg,	11 23	6 06
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run,	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready,	11 02	5 14
7 21	9 11	Cove,	10 49	5 05
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
AR 7 40	AR 9 30		LE 10 30	LE 4 45
LE 7 50	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 10 23	AR 4 35
8 10	10 00	Riddlesburg,	10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08	Hopewell,	9 52	4 07
8 20	10 20	Piper's Run,	9 40	3 53
8 45	10 35	Hamilton,	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run,	9 13	3 23
AR 9 00	AR 10 50	Mount Dallas,	9 10	LE 3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 40	Saxton,	AR 9 20	4 30
10 55	Colmont,	9 05	4 15
11 00	Crawford,	8 55	4 05
AR 11 10	Dudley,	LE 8 50	4 00
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon June 14, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

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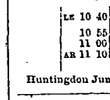
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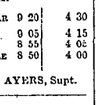
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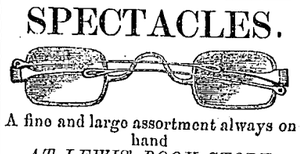
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